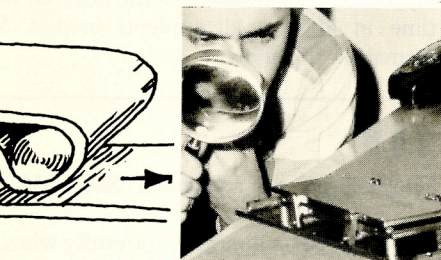


MITE

(continued from page 1)

witness likened the device to a credit printer - though a much more substantial mess.

Mr. Clements charged that the inept way the MACE diagram was made suggested the operation was one of pulling and lifting, indicated by the arrows. (See insert.) He proposed to explain the correct operation of the device with his working model.



ONG IDEA

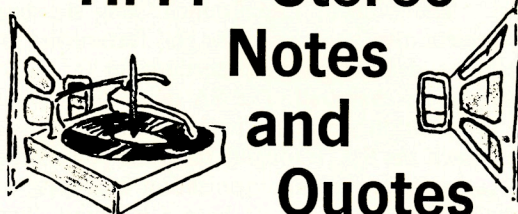
ROLA-RITE

There was a bit of incredulity among the people present as the "revolutionary" which... cooperates with extremely little... creaked and groaned to and fro under distinguished professor's hand. "Someone on it," explained Clements, "and bent."

It was agreed by all present that had the artist, who fills in as editor, carefully the article before executing the diagram, the unfortunate error would not have occurred. The artist was quoted as saying that when he read the article before drawing the diagram, he noted that the device was mentioned as being able to elevators and was wondering "how could make sense as it would take a pretty long time to get much past the first floor." "Why, who ever heard of 'moving to the top of the belt'?" he added.

Professor Clements left rather rapidly at that, leaving the device behind at the MACE for further study. He is expected to return at some interval decent with respect to the state of creative conscience.

Hi-Fi - Stereo Notes and Quotes



Do you buy your favorite records, play them several times, and wonder where the FI went in HI-FI? If so, your records are definitely suffering from "wear-it is."

Many factors determine record wear. The record's worst enemies are dust and grease, which act as an abrasive mixture, scratching both the record and the stylus. Dusting with a soft clean cloth before playing will clean off dust. However, if finger prints or other forms of grease cover the record, further steps should be taken. To clean an oily record, use a warm water liquid soap solution. With a soft bristle brush apply this solution following the curvature of the grooves. Rinse with clean (preferably distilled warm water and let drip dry.

Other sources of wear relate to the stylus. Is it worn? Is it tracking too heavy? Is it pushing harder on one side of the grooves than the other.

A stylus should be checked about every six months if used frequently. Higher quality cartridges track at only a few grams or less, greatly reducing wear due to tracking force. With cartridges tracking at one gram or less a turntable with anti-skating compensation can reduce record wear still further. Skating force, caused by the curvature of the tone arm and the rotation of the record, makes the stylus track the inner wall of the groove with more force.

With today's high quality turntables and cartridges, and with proper record care, records will continue to give enjoyment for years to come.

Stereophonically yours,
John Bunkfeldt

Career Series:

TECHNICAL WRITING

by John J. Jurek, Jr.

It is not without significance that a recent issue of the IEEE Student Journal featured an article on career opportunities in technical writing.* While the Student Journal may appear directed towards the laboratory engineer with his white smock, soldering gun and wavering Lissajous patterns, this in no way justifies him overlooking one very obvious fact: the more technically sophisticated such publications become, the more important and valuable is the role of the technical writer.

Every time a paper is presented, textbook published, article printed or lecture given, it will affect the scientific and engineering community only to the extent that it is comprehensible. Comprehension depends on more than the validity of the theory presented, as any student who has ever had to study from a poorly written textbook will testify. It also depends on how clearly and concisely the author presents his theory.

Because of the rapid advances made in technological fields during the last two decades, and because of the strict literary discipline needed to communicate technical concepts, the business of communicating scientific knowledge has developed into a distinct profession. As a profession, it has a relatively large degree of diversity of job activities. Some professionals prefer the designation "technical communicator" as a more encompassing, all-inclusive term for the profession as a whole. This is to include, in addition to the written word, the audio-visual aspects of technical communications: the graphic arts, teaching machines, training films and public speaking.

Technical communication also designates a diversity in subject matter. A brochure published by the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers states: "The science requiring technical literature include the life sciences (medicine and biology, for example), mathematics, engineering (hydraulics, pneumatics, and electronics), the physical sciences (astronomy, geology, and physics), and the social-behavioral sciences (psychology, economics, and linguistics)."

Even with a particular science, the nature of the technical communicator's work takes on many different forms. He may write or edit highly sophisticated reports with all the rigorous mathematics required by the scientist, or he may

VIEW FROM THE BACK ROOM

by Alan Bingenheimer

Apparently few engineering students feel they are capable of drafting an article for THE MACE, and there are even fewer who are able enough to find out if they possess the ability to do so. As such I once again lend

Amateur radio association subjects always find a willing group of discussers, but much time has been spent discussing air brakes on trains, sports car races (when is the SCC going to compose an article on rallying?)* the English monetary system, and of course, instructors and courses. Thus from the common denominator of amateur radio, the campus organization known as W9HHX has provided an educational opportunity for those who realize that such an organization is